

CONFIDENTIALREPORT NO.

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COUNTRY Rumania

DATE DISTR. 30 April 1954

SUBJECT Radio Listening Habits

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFORMATION

REFERENCES:

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1. of the inhabitants of Bucharest possessed short-wave radio sets, mostly old German types. A set for long- and medium-wave reception, Pionerul, was produced in Rumania, not know where. This set had four tubes (no. 3 plus 1) and cost 500 lei. It was of poor quality. Some people were able to construct their own simple earphone sets. There were no restrictions against getting any parts available from the state co-operative workshops for radio (Cooperative de Stat - Atelierile pentru Radio), but it was hard to get spare parts for short-wave sets. There was no television in Rumania. 50X1
2. Although there was no regulation against listening to foreign broadcasts, the authorities made listening difficult by jamming. The worst jamming was from 1800 hours to 2400 hours. From 0600 until about 1100, and after midnight, the jamming was not strong. By manipulating the dial, however, people generally managed to hear foreign broadcasts despite the jamming. The only other interference to listening to Western broadcasts was fear of being caught at it by the militia or security forces. A man caught listening to a Western broadcast would be arrested for some other reason and the radio confiscated. In order to catch listeners the authorities placed agents in apartment houses to spy on their neighbors, so

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people listening to foreign broadcasts always had to be careful to close their doors and windows. If the authorities suspected the existence of a transmitter in a district they tried to find it by triangulation.

3. In spite of the difficulties, listening to foreign broadcasts was widespread, and the information broadcast got around like wildfire. In Bucharest an average of three to four persons listened to each set; more in villages, where there were not as many receivers. Most of my acquaintances preferred VOA because they found it the most interesting and authoritative. RFE was next in popularity, with broadcasts which were considered dynamic propaganda, and BBC probably ranked third. The humorous skits on RFE and BBC were very well liked, and many people listened to the BBC English language lessons, although jamming interfered with their hearing the correct pronunciation of the English words.
4. [redacted] or four-tube Philips short-wave model. There was usually too much jamming for pleasurable listening to foreign broadcasts on my set in the evenings, but [redacted] ly to the VOA news broadcast which came through every day at about 0615 hours Rumanian time.
5. The porter in my apartment house had a large set and spent practically all of his time trying to pick up foreign stations. He passed on the latest news to all non-Communists in the building.
6. [redacted] should open and close with short, rapid summaries of the main news items, because sometimes people cannot tune in at the beginning of the program. and other times they cannot sit through the whole program. [redacted] audiences would appreciate hearing more about life in the US and other Western countries, with which they can compare their lot in Rumania. [redacted] programs would be of great benefit in Rumania.
7. The people listened to domestic broadcasts of music, but turned off the radio when Communist propaganda started. Among other things, Communist propaganda claimed that more had been done toward the installation of controlled receivers for group listening than was actually the case. There were, however, loud-speaker installations in all communities for group listening to domestic broadcasts. On national holidays loud-speakers were installed on telephone poles throughout Bucharest, and to a lesser extent in the towns and villages.

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